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FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL FORM	Application Number	10/666212		
	Filing Date	September 18, 2003		
	First Named Inventor	Rosenflanz, Anatoly Z.		
FORIVI	Art Unit	1755		
	Examiner Name	Kar	E. (Group RECEIV
Fax: 571-273-8300	Attorney Docket Number	58807US002		
Total Number of Pages in This Submission: 8				
Date: February 9, 2006	Attorney for Applicant: Gregory D. Allen			
ENCLOSURES (check all that apply)				
☐ Fee Transmittal Form ☐ Issue Fee Transmittal ☐ Amendment Transmittal	⊠ Communication			Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences
Amendment/Reply After Final Affidavits/Declaration(s)	Petition to Convert a Provisional Application			Appeal Communication to Technology Center (Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief)
☐ Extension of Time Request	☐ Power of Attorney, Revocation			Proprietary Information
Express Abandonment Request	Change of Correspondence Address			Status Letter
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Response to Missing Parts/ Incomplete Application Response to Missing Parts under 37 CFR § 1.52 or 1.53 Response to Missing Parts under 35 USC 371 in US Designated/ Elected Office (DO/EO/US)	Request for Refund			
	Request for Continued Examination (RCE) Transmi	ittal		
☐ Drawings	After Allowance Communication to Techno Center	logy		
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2/8

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Patent Case No.: 58807US002

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

First Named Inventor:

ROSENFLANZ, ANATOLY Z.

Application No.:

10/666212

Group Art Unit: 1755 FEB 0 9 2006

Filed:

September 18, 2003

Examiner:

Karl E. Group

Title:

CERAMICS COMPRISING AL2O3, REO, ZRO2 AND/OR HFO2, AND NB2O5 AND/OR TA2O5 AND METHODS OF MAKING THE SAME

COMMUNICATION REGARDING THE AMENDMENT AND RESPONSE

UNDER 37 CFR § 1.111 DATED FEBRUARY 6, 2006

Mail Stop: Amendment Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 CERTIFICATE OF MAILING OR TRANSMISSION [37 CFR § 1.8(a)]

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Dear Sir:

In reviewing the instant Amendment and Response, it is believed that the following documents:

- (a) Phase Diagrams for Ceramists, Ernest M. Levin, et al., Figs. 771-775, 1964.
- (b) Phase Diagrams for Ceramists 1975 Supplement, Ernest M. Levin, et al., Figs. 4446-4448, 1975.

referred to on the bottom of page 19 and the top of page 20, were inadvertently not included with such paper. Enclosed herewith are these two documents.

2006-Feb-09

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3/8

Application No.: 10/666212

Case No.: 58807US002

It is believed that no extension of time or fee is due; however, in the event an extension of time is necessary, it is hereby requested, and in the event a fee is required, please charge the fee to Deposit Account No. 13-3723.

Respectfully submitted,

February 9, 2006

Gregory D. Allen, Reg. No.: 35,048

Telephone No.: 651-736-0641

Office of Intellectual Property Counsel 3M Innovative Properties Company

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Phase Diagrams for Ceramists 1975 Supplement

Ernest M. Levin and

Howard F. McMurdie

Compiled at the National Bureau of Standards

Margie K. Reser, Editor

The American Ceramic Society 65 Ceramic Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43214

> Printed in U.S.A. Price \$35

5/8

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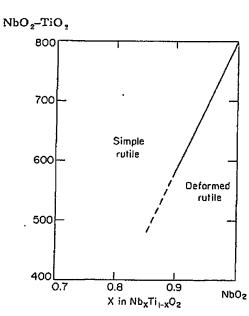


Fig. 4446.—System Nb $_{\rm z}{\rm Ti}_{1-{\rm x}}{\rm O}_{2}$, showing phase transition temperature.

K. Sakata, J. Phys. Soc. Jap., 26 [4] 1067 (1969).

Five mixtures of NbO₂ and TiO₂ powders (purity unspecified) were prepared by scaling them under vacuum in a fused-SiO₂ tube and heating them for 1 day at 650° and 2 days at 950°. Phase analysis was conducted by means of X-ray diffraction and 4TA.

The entire system constitutes a continuous solid-solution series in which the normal rutile phase was identified for 0 < x < 0.85 and the deformed rutile for 0.85 < x at room temperature. In the plot of lattice parameters as a function of composition, c shows a maximum, reflecting a competition between expansion caused by substitution of Nb-Nb pair bonds in the lattice. For x = 0.85, the X-ray diffraction patterns show superstructure reflections which characterize the deformed rutile-type structure, whereas by DTA no thermal effects were observed.

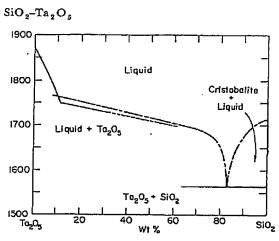


Fig. 4447.—System Ta₂O₅-SiO₂. Dash-dot curve is after E. A. Bush, Progress Reports Nos. 1 and 2, Department of Ceramic

Technology, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, 1964.

D. A. Reeve and N. F. H. Bright, J. Amer. Ceram. Soc., 52 [8] 407 (1969).

The liquidus curve near the Ta₂O₅ component was determined from data for 8 compositions using a Griffin-Telin hot-stage microscope modified for 2 kinds of noble-metal thermocouples, as described in the commentary to Fig. 4316. Starting materials consisted of silicia acid (Analyzed Reagent, J. T. Baker Chemical Co.) and Ta₂O₅ (Fansteel Inc., C-200) with a stated purity of 99.9%. Mixtures were homogenized by pelletization followed by sintering at 1500° for 48 h, with intermediate grinding.

The liquidus curve of Bush (determined by strip-furnace measurements) extrapolated to 100% ${\rm Ta_2O_5}$ gives 1785°, which is the reported mp of the low-temperature form.\(^1\) According to Ref. 2 (Fig. 4448), the addition of SiO₂ (as well as WO₃, GcO₂, B₂O₃, and Al₂O₃) to ${\rm Ta_2O_5}$ forms phases structurally similar to low ${\rm Ta_2O_5}$, which are stable up to solidus temperatures. An alternate explanation for the increased stability of low ${\rm Ta_2O_5}$ is solid solution of the added oxides. The sharp discontinuity in the liquidus at $\approx 1750^\circ$ is consistent with either hypothesis.

- A. Reisman, R. Holtzberg, M. Berkenblit, and M. Berry, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 78 [18] 4514 (1956).
- R. S. Roth and J. L. Waring, J. Res. Nat. Bur. Stand., Sect. A, 74 [4] 485 (1970).

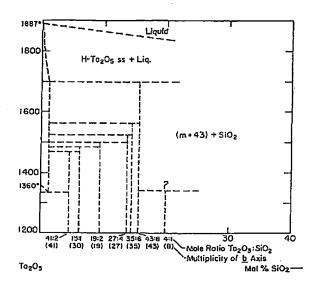


Fig. 4448.—System Ta₂ O₅-SiO₂, showing Ta₂ O₅-rich region. R. S. Roth and J. L. Waring, J. Res. Nat. Bur. Stand., Sect. A, 74 [4] 487 (1970).

Except for the following modifications, the materials, methods, and interpretation are similar to those for the companion Al_2O_3 – Ta_2O_6 system (Fig. 4380). Four compositions containing 5, 10, 25, and 50% SiO₂ (reagent grade) were prepared with the Ta_2O_6 by the solid-state method. Final heat treatments were done in sealed Pt tubes at temperatures between 1325° and 1595° for 4.5 to 65 h, before quenching and examination by X-ray diffraction powder techniques. Although not shown on the diagram, it should be noted that the data may also be interpreted on the basis of a conventional solid-solution phase diagram. Figure 4447 shows the liquidus for the entire system.

Phase Diagrams for Ceramists

Ernest M. Levin,
Carl R. Robbins and
Howard F. McMurdie

Compiled at the National Bureau of Standards

Margie K. Reser, Editor

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Metal Oxide Systems

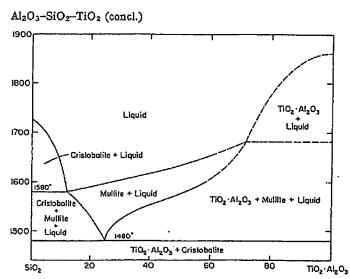
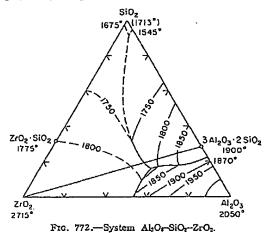


Fig. 771.—System SiO2-Al2O2. TiO2. Y. M. Agamawi and J. White, Trans. Brit. Ceram. Soc., 51, 310 (1951-52).





P. P. Budnikov and A. A. Litvakovskii, Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., 106, 268 (1956).

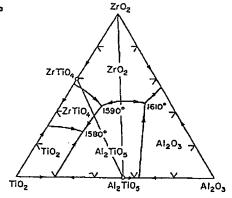


Fig. 774.-System Al₂O₂-TiO₂-ZrO₂; primary phases. A. S. Berezhnoï and N. V. Gul'ko, Dopovidi Akad. Nauk Ukr. R.S.R., 1955 [1] 78.

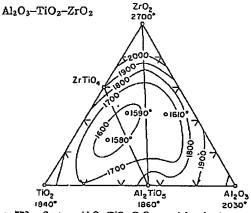


Fig. 773.-System Al₂O₂-TiO₂-ZrO₂; melting isotherms. A. S. Berezhnoï and N. V. Gul'ko, Dopovidi Akad. Nauk Ukr. R.S.R., 1955 [1] 78.

B2O3-SiO2-P2O5

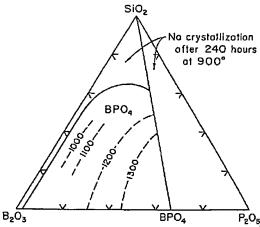


Fig. 775.—System B₂O_x-SiO_x-P₂O₅. Not true ternary, at atmospheric pressure and temperature below 1400°C, because of retained water.

W. J. Englert and F. A. Hummel, J. Soc. Glass Technol, 39, 126T (1955).